NMP states that it is necessary to take comprehensive view to facilitate the choice or order of land use keeping in view the needs of development as well as needs of protecting the forests, environment and ecology. Both aspects have to be properly coordinated to facilitate and ensure a sustainable development of mineral resources in harmony with environment.

As envisaged in the NMP, in order to ensure scientific and systematic mining with due regard to environment, under mining statutes, no mining lease can be granted without an approved mining plan. Stringent penalties have been provided for violations of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988. Mining activities are also subject to other laws of the land including the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and rules made thereunder. Mining industry is also required to follow the air pollution and water pollution norms. For major mining projects of bauxite, iron ore, limestone etc., public hearing and environmental impact assessment studies are required before mining leases are granted. In addition, mining in ecologically fragile regions is restricted under specific Regulations and Notifications like the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, Aravalli Notification, etc.

The independent studies and reports on effect of mining on environment brought out from time to time help the Government in taking policy decisions and streamlining the monitoring mechanism for sustainable development of mineral resources in harmony with environment, which is an ongoing process.

Electricity from Mills Waste and Garbage

3493. SHRI MOT1LAL VORA : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTION AL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan to generate electricity from sugar mills waste and garbage in Urban areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of expected capacity and the approximate amount needed for generation in the country' and the details of Co-operative Sugar Mills, which have applied for generating electricity by such method in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Kamataka so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) National Programmes are under implementation for surplus power generation through bagasse co-generation in sugar mills and energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes.

The estimated power generation potential is as follows :

Surplus power from bagasse co-generation in the sugar mills	—3500 MW
Press mud in sugar mills	—250MWeq.
Municipal solid wastes	—900MWeq.

The capital cost of bagasse based co-generation projects is in the range of Rs. 2.5—3.5 crore per MW, depending upon the technical, financial and operating parameters. For waste-to-energy projects, the cost is in the range of Rs. 6.00—12.00 crore per MW, depending upon the waste characteristics, technology and location.

Government of Kamataka have conveyed their 'No Objection' for setting up of Co-generation plants in 14 Co-operative sugar mills in the State, aggregating to a surplus capacity of 127 MW. No Co-operative sugar mill in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has applied for setting up cogeneration project.

Assistance to Promote Non-conventional Energy Sources

3494. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTION AL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented by Government to promote non-conventional energy sources;

(b) the details of the assistance provided to the States in the country specially Gujarat during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the assistance likely to be given to Gujarat and other States during the Tenth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRIM. KANNAPPAN): (a) The Ministry is implementing a wide range of schemes/programmes such as, wind power, small hydro power, biomass power, solar power, biomass gasifjers, energy from wastes, village electrification programme, solar photovoltaic, solar thermal energy programme, solar cooker, biogas, integrated rural energy programme and energy parks to promote the development and utilization of non-conventional energy throughout the country.